

WILSON TO CONTINUE PREDECESSOR'S POLICY

Issues Formal Statement of Views on Relations with Central and South America.

SAYS NOTHING OF MEXICO

But One Significant Declaration Is Regarded by Many as Meaning He Frowns on Huerta's Government.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 11.—President Wilson's policy toward the Central and South American republics, as enunciated in a formal and somewhat elastic statement issued this afternoon, will be practically a continuation of the Taft policies.

Mr. Wilson's declaration of principles being in many respects an echo of the utterances of his predecessor.

The statement, which Secretary Bryan declined to amplify or discuss, is as follows:

One of the chief objects of my administration will be to cultivate the friendship and serve the welfare of our sister republics in Central and South America, and to promote in every proper and honorable way, the interests which are common to the peoples of the two continents. I earnestly desire that the new government, standing in consideration between the peoples and leaders of America, and therefore deem it my duty to make this brief statement:

Co-operation is possible only when supported at every point by a movement based upon law, not upon arbitrary or irregular force. We hold, as I am sure all thoughtful leaders of republican government everywhere, that justice and law must always stand upon the consent of the governed, and that there can be no freedom without order based upon law and upon the public conscience and approval.

We shall look to make these principles the basis of mutual intercourse, and helpfulness between our sister republics and ourselves.

We shall leave our influence of every kind to the realization of these principles in fact and practice, knowing that disorder, personal intrigue and defiance of constitutional rights weaken and disintegrate both the individual and the nation, so much as the people who are unfortunate enough to have their common life and their common affairs so tainted and disturbed.

We can have no sympathy with those who seek to seize the power of government to advance their own personal interests or ambition. We are the friends of peace, but we know that war can be no lasting or stable peace in such circumstances.

As friends, therefore, we shall prefer those who act not in the interest of peace and honor, who protect private rights and respect the restraints of constitutional procedure, and above all those who are indispensable foundation of friendship between states as between individuals.

The United States has nothing to seek in Central and South America except the last vestiges of the two continents—the security of governments intended for the people and for no special group or interest, and the development of personal and trade relationships between the two continents, which will stand to the profit and advantage of both and interfere with the rights and liberties of neither.

From these principles may be read no definite policy of this government as it is necessary now to forecast; and in the spirit of these principles I may, I hope, be permitted with as much confidence as earnestness to extend the government to all the ends of human happiness, the hand of genuine disinterested friendship, and to pledge my own honor and the honor of my colleagues to every enterprise of peace and amity that a fortunate future may disclose.

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May Be Aimed at Huerta.

The minority view of this bristling declaration is that it refers to Cipriano Castro, exiled dictator of Venezuela, and his ilk, but the generally accepted version is that President Wilson is inclined to frown on the Huerta-Díaz government, which many regard as accurately described by the language used.

Added to the conviction that President Wilson does not intend to swerve from the Taft policy of protecting American interests in Central and South American countries, but there is this significant declaration which is generally regarded as directed at the Huerta regime and the overthrow of the Madero administration:

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OFFICE PLUM FOR WOOLLEY

Party Worker To Be Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 11.—Time was when the chief executive of the land grieved his callers arrayed in a frock coat, or at least a cutaway, but good old fashioned Jeffersonian simplicity now prevails, and gray sack suit answers the purpose.

President Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley appeared in the conventional frock coat at all times, but Colonel Roosevelt cracked the precedent by wearing a cutaway and a black slouch hat, except when it was absolutely necessary to don the high silk headdress. It has remained to President Wilson to smash the precedent to pieces.

The new President not only wears a gray sack suit in the executive offices, but has appeared in the same attire when receiving distinguished callers, the members of the Supreme Court being no exception.

President Wilson walked bareheaded from the White House to the executive offices to-day, but that was a habit of President Roosevelt.

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OLNEY STILL UNDECIDED

Neither Health Nor Age Bar to St. James's Post.

Boston, March 11.—If Richard Olney declines the offer of the ambassadorship to Great Britain it will not be because of his health or his seventy-eight years, according to Judge Thomas Riley, chairman of the Democratic State Committee. After a conference with Mr. Olney late to-day Judge Riley said:

"Mr. Olney is to consider the matter very carefully. He says his health is well enough to permit his acceptance, and he thinks all his faculties are clear enough to administer this high office. He feels honored, of course, by this offer of appointment."

"He must consider his business and home affairs, and it will be some time before he arrives at a final judgment."

MOVE TO SAVE SHARRETS

Root, Smoot and Stone Ask Appraiser's Reinstatement.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 11.—Friends of Thaddeus S. Sharrett, a member of the Board of General Appraisers of New York, whose dismissal was ordered by ex-President Taft on March 3, are making a vigorous effort to have President Wilson reconsider the dismissal.

Senators Root and Smoot, Republicans, and Senator Stone, Democrat, called at the White House to-day and urged President Wilson to reinstate Sharrett, saying Justice had been done to him. President Wilson listened attentively and referred them to the Secretary of the Treasury, virtually putting the matter in the hands of Mr. McAdoo. The Senators had a conference with Mr. McAdoo this afternoon.

CUBAN CONGRESS ASKED TO ACT ON AMNESTY

President Gomez Believed to Contemplate Retaining the Bill Another Three Days Before Opposing Veto Thereto.

Havana, March 11.—President Gomez will probably send a message to Congress to-morrow defining precisely the objections which the American government has to the general amnesty bill. This message will be based on a report from the Cuban Minister in Washington, Señor Martin Rivero, which is expected to be received here to-night.

In the mean time it is announced on the best of authority that the President will retain the bill and will veto it within three days unless Congress consents to modify it in accordance with the suggestions of the President. A conference between President Gomez and the leading members of Congress on the subject was held this afternoon, but no definite understanding was reached, except that the President determined to await further advices from the Cuban Minister relative to the attitude of the administration at Washington.

The message which he will send to Congress, it is announced, will recommend modification of the first and second sections of the bill. The latter section grants amnesty to defaulting public officials.

The question of the final action of President Gomez on the amnesty bill is the subject of much excited speculation. All indications point to a desire on the part of the President to comply with the wishes of the administration at Washington, while preserving as far as possible his popularity with the Liberal party, some of whose representatives are notorious for their anti-American propensities.

During the last week there has been a succession of affirmations and denials that President Gomez had either signed or vetoed the bill, but the indications to-night are that he will not return the bill to Congress, but will submit instead, probably to-morrow, a recommendation for certain modifications, in default of favorable action on which he will veto the measure, leaving Congress at liberty to frame a new bill or repass the measure over his veto, which is regarded as most improbable.

M'COMBS TO SEE WILSON

Friends Think He Will Refuse Ambassadorship To-day.

William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, went to Washington yesterday afternoon. He has an appointment with President Wilson to go over with him all suggestions for appointment that have been made to him. Chairman McCombs will endorse some of the applications, but others will be transferred to the President without prejudice.

Before taking the train Chairman McCombs declared with much emphasis that he had no break in the cordial relations between himself and the President and denied that he and Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department were not on good terms.

Although he refused to indicate his decision on the offer of the ambassadorship to France, friends of the chairman are of the opinion that he will tell the President to-day that, for business reasons he cannot leave the country.

PUTS BURDEN ON COUNTY

Must Keep Peace—Attorney General's Brief Upholds Military Commission's Power.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Charleston, W. Va., March 11.—A statement from Governor Hatfield that he is willing to abolish military rule along Paint Creek and a decision by the Attorney General that the military court has the right to try the miners now under arrest were the features to-day at the hearing of the miners charged with murder.

Attorney General A. A. Lacy and his assistants, John B. Morrison and Frank Lively, appeared before Judge Littlepage in the Circuit Court of Kanawha County in response to a temporary writ of prohibition issued yesterday, and on which service was accepted by Governor H. D. Hatfield, and replied that the military authorities had been sustained in their right to try persons before a military commission, and that the acts of the Governor were not reviewable by the courts.

In the exclusive province of the legislative and executive departments to say whether a state of war existed, that martial law had the right to detain the prisoners. That was the question at issue.

In the Marys and Naics cases the question of the right of the Governor to declare martial law and the right of the military commission to try and sentence persons other than militiamen was decided in favor of the Governor and the military commission, and at the same time the court held that it was within the exclusive province of the legislative and executive departments to say whether a state of war existed, that martial law had the right to detain the prisoners. That was the question at issue.

The prosecuting attorney, Sheriff and judge of the intermediate Court met affidavits, which are embodied in the reply of the Attorney General to Judge Littlepage this morning, declaring their inability to preserve peace in what is known as the martial law district.

The defendants, which in the amended bill comprise Mary "Mother" Jones, Charles H. Bowell, Paul J. Paulson, Charles Batley, George F. Parsons and John Brown, instead of the forty-nine, as in the original will, to which Governor Hatfield was not made a party, are contending that they are being deprived of their constitutional rights by not being given a trial by jury instead of before the military commission.

DEMOCRATS INHERIT A FILLED TREASURY

Sereno E. Payne Points Out the Abundant Revenues Obtained Under Present Laws.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 11.—Joseph F. Gatsis, of New York, and Virgil P. Randolph, of Keene, Va., were fined \$3,000 each; William B. Price, of Baltimore, \$1,000; Edward Everett Taylor, of Washington, \$500, and Edward Weldon and James A. Anderson, \$250 each in the District Supreme Court here to-day, after pleading guilty to indictments charging conspiracy against the United States in the operation of bucketshops.

This was the last chapter in the government's nation-wide bucketshop crusade begun in 1910, which has resulted in fines of \$78,100 being imposed on various defendants.

Indictments against Henry M. Randolph, Charles T. Moorhead, Thomas H. Kemple and John P. Albrecht, for the same offense, were nolle prossed.

PORTO RICAN "HOME RULE"

Islanders To Be Chosen for Local Government Jobs.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 11.—Home rule will be the policy of the Wilson administration in the conduct of the local government of Porto Rico, according to a statement of the Secretary of War to-day, following a conference with the President. Porto Ricans will have the preference in appointments where capable men are found available.

Secretary Garrison has been delayed with applications for government positions in the island. He believes in instilling the principles of self-government into the islanders and in holding out opportunities for them to advance, and this view is shared by the President.

Secretary Garrison explained that the policy does not apply to commissioners, but only affects strictly local offices, such as postmasters.

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UNDERWOOD DEVISES A BIG TARIFF CLUB

Lays Before Wilson a Scheme to Force Democratic "Harmony" in Revision Work.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 11.—President Wilson is giving the most serious consideration to the tariff revision which he expects from the special session of Congress, soon to be convened. Earnest representations have been made to him that it would be highly unwise to postpone the tariff situation by any other legislation of importance at the special session, and while he would like to see an attempt made to reorganize the financial system immediately, he is being gradually dissuaded from recommending it. It is possible, however, that he will suggest in his special message the framing of a bill during the recess, in order that it may be ready for immediate consideration when Congress meets in regular session.

Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee has told the President of the probability of insurrection in the House on the tariff question, and of a scheme he has devised to bring the insurgents into line. This consists of deferring the appointment of all committees, other than Ways and Means, Rules and Mileage, until the House has finished its tariff revision, in order that those who may be tempted to "insurge" will realize that undue activity in opposition to the Democratic leaders will affect their chances of securing desirable committee assignments.

President Wilson is deeply concerned over the possible effect of tariff revision on business, and is disposed to urge very moderate revision, to be followed by further reductions a year later, his idea being that in this way business men could adjust their affairs to the reductions and would not experience a too severe and sudden shock. This view is taken by Secretary Redfield, to whom knowledge of the tariff his appointment to the Cabinet was in some measure due, but it does not meet with favor among the Democratic leaders, who regard it as impracticable from a legislative standpoint.

Mr. Underwood has urged on President Wilson the desirability of making no severance cut in the duty on wool that was contained in the House bill of a year ago. Secretary Bryan, on the other hand, urges emphatically that wool be put on the free list. Thus far the President seems to share the view of the Democratic House leader rather than that of his Secretary of State.

PUTS BURDEN ON COUNTY

Law of 1903 Doubling Number of the Corps Will Expire Next July.

Annapolis, March 11.—Unless precision is made at the extra session of Congress for the continuation of a law passed in 1903 and which will expire next July, the number of youths who can be appointed thereafter to the Naval Academy will be reduced one-half.

Up to the time of the Spanish-American War there were only a few more than four hundred midshipmen at the academy. These were appointed by Representatives in Congress, one being named every four years from each congressional district.

With the movement for an expansion of the navy after the war a law was passed in 1903 allowing each Representative to designate two midshipmen and allowing each Senator one designation, while the President's quota was raised from ten to twenty. This statute, however, was to operate for ten years only, and that term will expire next July.

SOLONS IGNORE WILSON

Jersey Assembly Passes Fielder Grade Crossing Bill.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Trenton, N. J., March 11.—Even though the members of the New Jersey Assembly knew President Wilson was vigorously opposed to the Fielder grade crossing bill, they passed the measure to-day almost unanimously. There were only two votes against it. The bill was introduced by Governor Fielder while he was Senator, and he said he would sign it if the Senate did not amend it. It will probably reach him to-morrow.

The bill places the whole expense of grade crossing elimination upon the railroad companies, except in cases where trolley tracks are involved. The work of elimination becomes the duty of the Bell Telephone Company, which shall determine which crossings are dangerous.

By a vote of 22 to 15 the House passed the boxing bill introduced by Mr. Kerwin, of Passaic. This provides for the establishment of a state athletic commission by five members, to be appointed by the Governor, each to receive \$1,000 a year.

It shall be their duty to regulate and supervise boxing and to issue licenses to athletic clubs for pugilistic entertainments. When this bill reaches the Senate it is certain of defeat.

THE STATEMENT IS INSPIRED BY THE PRESENT ERA OF DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE, THE FURNISHING CONDITION OF THE TREASURY, AND THE PROSPECTS OF SWEEPING INROADS ON THE REVENUES WHEN THE DEMOCRATIC TARIF REVISIION BECOMES EFFECTIVE.

"THE STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MADE AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON MARCH 3, 1913," SAID MR. PAYNE, "SHOWED THAT THE TOTAL BALANCE IN THE GENERAL FUND WAS \$49,335,711.78. WHAT IS CALLED THE 'WORKING BALANCE,' NECESSARY IN THE TREASURY HAS BEEN VARIOUSLY ESTIMATED AT FROM \$5,000,000 TO \$75,000,000. THIS AT \$75,000,000 WOULD LEAVE A BALANCE OF \$75,235,718.22 AVAILABLE TO MAKE UP ANY DEFICIT IN REVENUE TO MEET FUTURE APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE TREASURY."